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The Suffragist

OFFICIAL WEEKLY ORGAN OF
THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1918

Drawn for The Suffragist by Nina E. Allender

All Down But One

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Notes of the Week

Adelaide Johnson's Lucretia Mott

THE inspiring bust of Lucretia Mott, the work of Mrs. Adelaide Johnson, the noted American sculptor, which was reproduced in the last number of THE SUFFRAGIST has aroused admiring comment. This work of Mrs. Johnson's is one of three busts depicting the great leaders of the struggle of American women for freedom: Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony. Although the bust of Lucretia Mott was studied from portraits and from descriptions given by the other two suffragists, it is said to be a marvelous likeness, depicting with much subtle power the spiritual quality of Lucretia Mott, which was a dominant trait.

A replica of the bust of Miss Anthony stands at the head of the main stairway at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. Replicas of the three are also in the possession of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont. It is said that the three busts following the passage of the federal suffrage amendment will be installed in Statuary Hall in the National Capital, a fitting place for these feminist pioneers.

Through inadvertance Mrs. Johnson's name was omitted from the cover of THE SUFFRAGIST last week. Though most suffragists know Mrs. Johnson's noble work, we apologize for the omission.—V. P.

Americans for Russian Freedom

MUCH concern is being manifested at the present time in the fate of Russian democracy. First, on March 12, there is the President's message, concluding,

"The whole heart of the people of the United States is with the people of Russia in the attempt to free themselves forever from autocratic government and become the masters of their own life."

Then two days later a statement from Samuel Gompers appears.

"To all those who strive for freedom we say, courage. Justice must triumph if all free people stand united against autocracy. We await your suggestion."

On the same day a message from an organization known as the League for National Unity was sent to the Soviet at Moscow.

"The league wishes to convey to the Soviet its sincere approval of President Wilson's recent message to the Russia people. It is its earnest and heartfelt wish that the Russian people may secure liberty for all, through law, and establish the sovereignty of the entire people without distinction of race, nation or creed, excluding none, proscribing none, and giving to all equal rights of citizenship."

The last cablegram was signed by both Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, Jr.

We hope that the American people in their concern about the Russians will not forget that at this very moment the bill which will establish liberty in the United States is being delayed from day to day by the majority party in the Senate.

The National Party Presses for Suffrage Now

THE first act of the new National Party after the opening of its convention in Chicago March 8, was the sending of letters and telegrams to President Wilson and to Senators urging the immediate passage of the federal suffrage amendment. The platform adopted by the party contained, of course, an equal suffrage plank. The national committee of the party will consist of an equal number of men and women—one of each being chosen by each state. This is the first time that any party has insisted that men and women have equal representation.

The party is composed of members of all the old parties. Liberal democrats and republicans, progressives, socialists, prohibitionists, single taxers have all joined this party which will work for such principles as free speech, public ownership of public utilities, proportional representation, initiative and referendum.

Because the party will enter the next Congressional elections in an effort to win a sufficient number of seats for liberal candidates to control a balance of power in the next Congress, its demands should be heeded by the present administration which is doing nothing to push the suffrage vote in the Senate. The telegrams sent from this convention should help in securing a speedy and successful vote on the suffrage amendment.

Women and Work

THE National Woman's Liberty Loan Committee, headed by the wife of the Secretary of the Treasury, has just published a report of their work in behalf of the collection of the Liberty Loans. The committee considers this an occasion for gratitude on the part of women and has expressed its gratitude in a foreword to the report.

"The undersigned members of the National Woman's Liberty Loan Committee wish to express to the Secretary of the Treasury their grateful appreciation of the opportunity for unhampered constructive work that he has given the women of the United States. It is the first time in the history of the country that a member of the cabinet of the United States has appointed a National Woman's Committee, giving it the same recognition and privilege as other committees of his department.

"It is the first time in the history of the world's greatest democracy that women have been recognized as potential factors in influencing public opinion and have been empowered to give, through their efforts, aid to the government. . . ."

It is estimated that the women collected one-fourth of the second loan—more than a billion dollars. The government is quite willing to have the women do the work. Some women seem to consider the granting of the right to work is sufficient recognition. There are those, however, who demand a voice in their own government.

Presidential Suffrage in Maryland

A PRESIDENTIAL suffrage bill was defeated by the house of delegates of the Maryland legislature on March 13, by a vote of 42 to 30. A typical provincial legislature, influenced by local conditions only has shown itself inadequate to handle a large problem involving a great world tendency toward democracy.

Legislative bodies of this sort should not be intrusted with the initiation of legislation of a national character like suffrage. Every Maryland suffragist should meet this defeat in the state by turning all her energies to work for the federal amendment. In doing this she need not fear that she would again meet an insuperable barrier when the time comes for her state to ratify the amendment. In 1916 the Maryland legislature defeated a prohibition bill, and yet it was one of the first to ratify the national prohibition amendment.

Suffrage Work Called Patriotic

A NEWSPAPER in Florida, the *Valdosta Times*, has recently called attention to the opposition to suffrage in Germany. The article ends with a significant sentence:

"It is quite obvious, therefore, that in striving to aid in crushing Teutonic militarism, the women suffragists of America and England are not only serving their respective countries, but fighting for the life of their own particular cause."

More Presidential Advice

PRESIDENT Wilson, in a telegram to Mrs. Elizabeth Potter, vice-president of the Texas Equal Suffrage Association read in the Texas Senate yesterday, expressed the "earnest hope that the legislature of Texas may see its way clear to adopt a statute which will give women the right to vote."

The President stated further that the "Democratic Party is so clearly committed to the principle of women's suffrage that I feel it my duty as the leader of the party to urge this action by the legislature. And it also is a privilege which I value much to yield to my own personal convictions in this matter and urge such action on its merits."

We hope that the President will find it also his privilege to urge two Democratic Senators, whose votes are needed for the passage of the federal suffrage amendment, to vote for suffrage. Since the President has shown so much interest in Texas he might use his influence as leader of his party to obtain the vote of Senator Culberson of Texas for the amendment.—M. G. F.

Our National Press Chairman and the Coming National Conference

By Florence Brewer Boeckel
National Press Chairman

Lucy Ewing, Ill. Blanch Robbins, Iowa Eunice Armstrong, Mass. Caroline Katzenstein, Penna. Gertrude Hunter, Minn.

HANDLING publicity seems to produce in those who handle it a shrinking modesty that amounts to a print panic!

In answer to an appeal to all state press chairmen and asistants for their pictures there were three protesting answers. One other went so far as to have a sitting and then couldn't bear to send the picture in. Fortunately there were in our files several others—enough to make a row back and forth across a SUFFRAGIST page, and we hope that the public appearance of these will overcome the hesitancy of other chairmen and that we may sooner or later have another page.

The object is not public display—it is twofold, to emphasize the importance of press work so that in those states where it is weak it may become stronger, and to try to establish a closer working union throughout the national press department. This closer union can perhaps be fully developed at the next national conference which is planned for sometime before summer, when the Washington press bureau is going to arrange a special press conference which it is already beginning to hope all state chairmen will attend.

Particularly when we begin the long anticipated campaign for ratification this union will be useful. The activities of one state can then be made to have important influence on events in other states. Now we have only the Republicans through whom to spur on the Democrats or only

Annie Porritt, Conn.

Democrats with whom to warn the Republicans, but in the ratification work there will be forty-seven states, all of which can be used in one way or another to spur on the forty-eighth! A constant and a quick interchange of news will be of the greatest help and importance.

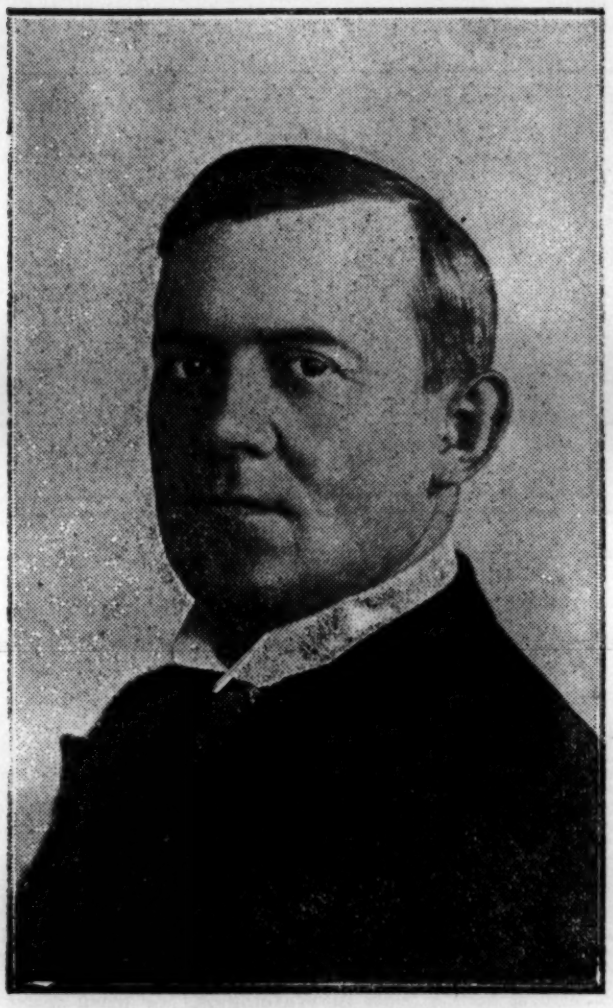
THIS interchange might well be developed now. When a speaker is touring from one state to another moving forward say from Ohio to Michigan, comments on what she does in Ohio, articles printed and interviews could be sent ahead to Michigan. Or when prominent members go from their own state into another or come to Washington, news of their coming, their special purpose, their pictures, even might be sent to the press chairman at their destination. It is all very simple, of course, but that kind of interlocking system has not so far been at all completely worked out.

There are other ways in which it is easy for the Washington bureau to see that the separate state departments could exchange help. In looking over the press material from the different states certain successes are evident in each which might be imitated by all. In some almost everything sent out of Washington, good bad and mediocre, is made use of by turning it into a statement by a local member or a letter from a local person "now in Washington," or when worst comes to worst a letter to the editor—a form of publicity not at all to be despised. In other states no stray visitor to Washington fails to be made into copy upon her return. In others the visits of important men or women on quite other missions are made to serve the interest of the federal amendment by elicited comments and so on.

IT is not too soon to begin to plan to come to the press conference, nor for any state now without a press chairman—unless for a special reason the state chairman fills that office also—to appoint one to represent it at that conference. Perhaps on that occasion THE SUFFRAGIST will be able to get a group picture—but it will have to be a surreptitious snap!

Dorothy Meade, Ohio Helen Hunt, Florida Hortense McDonald, Tenn. Hannah Eggleston, Ariz. Amy Comstock, Wis.

The Court of Appeals on Picketing



Matthew E. O'Brien
Washington Attorney for the Pickets

WIDE interest in the picketing decision of Judge Van Orsdel, Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia has demanded the printing of his entire opinion in regard to picketing in the National Capital. The decision, it is said, will widely affect labor decisions throughout the country.

Two appeals were taken by the suffrage pickets, six women appealing in the first case; and five in the second case. The interesting feature of the decision lies in the fact that these cases were not only remanded to the sentencing court, but were ordered dismissed. The decision applies to all suffrage picket cases.

Mr. Matthew E. O'Brien, Washington attorney for the suffragists, brought the eleven cases before Judge Mullowny of the Police Court, last week, the Judge who had imposed excessive sentences in the majority of the picket cases. The cases, together with all pending, untried cases, were ordered stricken from the calendar by Assistant District Attorney Hart.

The case of Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, wife of the pure food expert, was a separate case. The same decision governs Mrs. Wiley's case, which will also be formally stricken from the calendar as soon as her attorney's brief is filed in the appelate court. The decision is as follows:

Gertrude S. Hunter, Clara K. Fuller, Mary Lockwood, Kate Boeckh, Pauline Adams, Margaret Fotheringham, Plaintiffs in Error vs. The District of Columbia, Defendant in Error.

PLAINTIFFS in error, hereafter for convenience referred to as Defendants, were convicted in the Police Court of the District of Columbia of the crime of unlawful assembly, under the Act of Congress of July 8, 1898 (30 Stats., L., 723) being entitled, "An act for the preservation of the public peace and protection of property in the District of Columbia," and providing among other things, "That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons within the District of Columbia to congregate and assemble in a street, avenue, alley, road, or highway, or any park or reservation, or at the entrance of any private building or inclosure and engage in loud and boisterous talking or other disorderly conduct, or to insult, or make rude or obscene gestures or comments or observations on persons passing by, or in their hearing, or to crowd, obstruct, or incommode the free use of any such street, avenue, alley, road, highway, or any of the foot pavements thereof, or the free entrance into any public or private building or inclosure."

The information, the sufficiency of which is questioned, charged that the Defendants "did congregate and assemble on Pennsyl- Avenue, N. W., did then and there crowd, obstruct, and incommode the free use of the sidewalk thereof on said Avenue, contrary to and in violation of an Act of Congress in such case made and provided, and constituting a law of the District of Columbia."

It is urged by counsel for the District of Columbia in support of the sufficiency of the information that it is drawn in the language of the statute. This is by no means an infallible rule of criminal pleading. The statute here describes only the nature of the offense prohibited in general terms. Its mere repetition in the information without averments disclosing the particulars of the alleged offense, states nothing upon which an issue can be formed. Unlawful assembly is a statutory offense in this District, but the strict rule of conforming to the language of the statute as to the offenses purely statutory has its exceptions. "Where the offense is purely statutory, having no relation to the common law, it is as a general rule sufficient in the indictment to charge the Defendant with acts coming fully within the statutory description in the substantial words of the statute, without any further expansion of the matter." (Bishop Crim. Proc. sec. 611, and authorities there cited.) "But to this general rule there is a qualification, fundamental in the law of criminal procedure, that the accused must be apprised by the indictment with reasonable certainty of the nature of the accusation against him to the end that he may prepare his defense, and plead the judgment as a bar to any subsequent prosecution for the same offense. An indictment so framed is defective, although it may follow the language of the statue." (United State vs. Simmons, 96 U. S., 362.)

SO far as the information enlightens us the Defendants may have assembled for a perfectly lawful purpose and though to a degree obstructing the sidewalk not be guilty of any offense. Unlawful assembly has a well defined meaning. "At common law if three or more persons assembled for a purpose which if executed would constitute a rout or riot, but separated without carrying out their purpose, it constituted unlawful assembly." (State vs. Stephanus, 53 Ore., 135; People vs. Most, 128 N. Y., 108.) "Unlawful assembly, rout, and riot are cognate offenses. At common law if three or more persons met on a purpose which if executed would make them rioters, and, having done nothing, separate without carrying their purpose into effect, it is an unlawful assembly; but if an unlawful assembly moved forward towards the execution of its unlawful design, it becomes a rout; and if the design is carried into actual execution; it constitutes a riot." (8 R. C. L., 352.)

IT follows therefore at common law the mere act of assembling was not unlawful, unless it was for an unlawful purpose. Neither is a peaceable assembly unlawful under the present statute. It does not condemn the mere act of assembling on the street, but prohibits assembling and congregating coupled with the doing of the forbidden acts. In other words, at common law the assembly must be for an unlawful purpose, and when three or more persons so assembled, the offense was complete without the commission of any additional overt criminal act; but here it requires both the assembly and the commission of one of the acts forbidden by the statute to constitute an unlawful assembly. Both the assembling and the overt act are essential to make the offense. It would hardly be contended therefore that if the Defendants had met on one of the spacious sidewalks of Pennsylvania Avenue to conduct a peaceable conversation though in a degree inconveniencing pedestrians, they would be guilty under the statute of crowding and obstructing the free use of the walk.

The information is defective, in that it fails to set out the acts committed by the Defendants which constituted the crowding and obstructing the free use of the walk by them. "It is elementary that an information or indictment must set out the facts constituting the offense with sufficient clearness to apprise the Defendant of the

charge against him as will enable him to make his defense, and avail himself of his conviction or acquittal for protection against a further prosecution for the same cause; and second, to inform the court of the facts alleged so that it may decide whether they are sufficient in law to support a conviction, if one should be had. For this, facts are to be stated, not conclusions of law alone." (United States vs. Cruikshank, 92 U. S., 542, 558.)

THESE safeguards of criminal pleading inherited from the common law were regarded of sufficient importance for the proper protection of the citizen to justify an incorporation of the rule into our fundamental law. "The sixth amendment to the United States Constitution provides among other things that in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation. In other words, when the accused is led to the bar of justice, the information or indictment must contain the elements of the offense with which he is charged with sufficient clearness to fully advise him of the exact crime which he is alleged to have committed." (United States vs. Capital Traction Co., 34 App. D. C., 592, 595.)

In the present case there is nothing to inform the Defendants of the nature of the acts which are relied upon by the prosecution as constituting the alleged obstruction of the sidewalk, or that would enable the Defendants to make an intelligent defense, much less to advise the court of the sufficiency of the charge in law to support a conviction. For aught that appears in the information the court could assume that the Defendants were creating a riot or menacing the safety of pedestrians. The information is too vague, general, and uncertain to meet the requirements of established rules of criminal pleading and is therefore insufficient in law.

The judgment is reversed with costs, and the cause to be remanded with directions to dismiss the information. Reversed and Remanded.

(Sd.) JOSIAH A. VAN ORSDEL, *Associate Justice.*

THE pickets who appealed their cases were Mrs. Pauline Adams, Norfolk, Va.; Miss Vivian Pierce, San Diego, California; Miss Maude Jamison, Norfolk, Virginia; Miss Lucy Burns, Brooklyn, New York; Mrs. Gertrude Hunter, Minneapolis, Minnesota; Mrs. Clara Fuller, Little Falls, Minnesota; Mrs. Mary Lockwood and Mrs. Kate Boeckh, of Washington, D. C.; Miss Caroline Beach, Louisville, Kentucky, and Miss Margaret Fotheringham, Buffalo, New York.

The Pickets' Part

TO what extent did the picketing of the White House influence President Wilson in reaching a decision to endorse the federal suffrage amendment?

Most persons will doubtless sniff contemptuously and dismiss the question with "the very idea," or something equally expressive of outraged feelings. But it is worthy of consideration nevertheless. Most people do not approve of picketing or of any of the methods of militancy since the beginning of the suffragist agitation in England. The earnest women who have adopted that mode of appealing to the administration probably liked it least of all. But they had the idea that something of the sort was necessary if women were to get justice in anything approaching reasonable time.

It may have been accident, but it looks suspiciously like design that the statement was made in the newspapers a few days ago that the president had not been affected by picketing. . . .

Mr. Wilson himself, shrewd psychologist though he may be, probably does not know whether he was influenced by it or not, or if he was in what direction the influence was the stronger.

It may have retarded the President in making up his mind to go the whole length with suffrage, and yet the possibility of having the annoyance growing continuously worse, and confronted with the utter impossibility of ever breaking it up without making a crop of martyrs, it may be that he was brought to a state approaching desperation and concluded that this was the best way to end it all.

ONE should prefer to believe that the President was not swayed by the close approach to militancy, and that his own reasonableness had brought him around to the sane conclusion that women ought to have the privilege to which their intelligence and honesty fairly entitled them.

This queer streak of mossbackism has always been an anachronism in Woodrow Wilson. He has been reasonable and progressive in most other things, and he came to the White House without ever having indicated his belief that women ought to have their rights. It was some time later that he declared in favor of the abstract suffrage principle, and it has taken nearly five years in the presidency for him to reach the sane conclusion that that which is right and just ought to be brought about with the least possible delay. But it is one of the great traits of this great man that he can change his mind.

TO get back to the pickets, it is our opinion that they have helped the cause of suffrage more than they have injured it. They have made themselves unpleasantly conspicuous, have suffered outrages at the hands of the jailers into whose hands they fell, have alienated the friendship of hosts of their fellow workers, have been reviled and made the object of much cheap editorial wit—but they have not made themselves ridiculous. There has been a determination and a moral dignity about their methods which have commanded respect.

After the states have ratified the amendment and suffrage is justly universal, when we begin to realize the medievalism and the absurdity of the "arguments" of the anti-suffragists, we believe the world will honor all the women who led the great fight, and that not the least among the heroines of the struggle will be the undaunted women who picketed the White House in the historic year 1917.

Certainly we don't like it and few of us would have had the courage to go through with it. It was so, too, in the days before the Civil war, and even yet most of us theoretically disapprove of the methods of John Brown, Garrison and other radicals of their time. But in their crude and blundering, but devoted way they played a great part in overthrowing slavery and their names are now enrolled among the prophets.—*Farribault (Minnesota) News-Republican, January 11, 1918.*

Thomas Jefferson on Reverence for the Fathers

"SOME look at constitutions with sanctimonious reverence, and deem them like the ark of covenant, too sacred to be touched. They ascribe to the men of the preceding age a wisdom more than human and suppose what they did to be beyond amendment.

"I knew that age well; I belonged to it, and labored with it. It deserved well of its country. It was very like the present, but without the experience of the present; and forty years of experience in government is worth a century of book learning; and this they would say themselves, were they to rise from the dead.

"Laws and institutions must go hand in hand with progress and keep pace with the times. Let us not weakly believe that one generation is not as capable as another of taking care of itself, and of ordering its own affairs.

"This faith in the improvability of man and men's ways is the fait h that moves the world. But for the moving of this faith man would still be cringing in his mud still at the foot of the castle."

The Suffragist

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THE NATIONAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

THE AMENDMENT IN THE SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

Introduced

In the Senate, on April 4, 1917, by Senators Thompson, Owen, Jones and Shafroth.

In the House, on April 2, 1917, by Representatives Raker, Rankin, Mondell, Keating, Taylor and Hayden. Reintroduced in the House December 18, 1917, by Representatives Rankin, Raker, Hayden, Taylor, Keating and Mondell.

Referred

In the Senate, to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

In the House, to the Judiciary Committee.

In the House all resolutions reintroduced on December 18 were referred to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

Reported in the Senate

Favorably, September 15, 1917.

Reported in the House

By Judiciary Committee without recommendation December 15, 1917.

By Suffrage Committee with recommendation January 8, 1918.

Present Status

In the Senate

On the calendar awaiting a vote.

In the House

Passed January 10, 1918.

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced

January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the Senate.

Reported from Committee

In the Senate

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1917, Favorable majority.

In the House

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.
1917, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26 (of whom 4 were announced as for and 2 against).

March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

January 10, 1918. Yeas 274, nays 136, passing by the necessary two-thirds vote.

The Democratic Suffrage Record

THE responsibility for the inaction of the Senate on suffrage is upon the Democratic Party. That party possesses fifty-two votes in the Senate as against forty-three held by the Republicans. In addition it has the great power coming from possession of the presidency. The suffrage amendment would go through the Senate any moment if the Democratic leaders agreed to its passage.

In view of their suffrage record, Democrats cannot afford, if they are interested in their party's success at the polls next November, to feel that they can rest upon their laurels. Indeed, the Democratic suffrage record could hardly be blacker. If the Democrats are wise they will see that this record is repaired, before it is too late, in the only way it can be repaired—by the speedy passage of the suffrage amendment by the Senate.

The record of the present Administration on suffrage is as follows:

During the first Congress of President Wilson's Administration, (The 63rd Congress) the Democrats in the House caucused against the amendment. (February 3, 1914).

The amendment was defeated in the Senate by eleven votes because of lack of support by the President and the Democratic Party which controlled the Senate. (March 19, 1914). Only thirty-five per cent of the Democrats voted for the amendment on this occasion, while sixty per cent of the Republicans voted for it.

In the second session the Democrats refused to bring up the measure in the Senate and in the House and the President refused to support it.

In the third session, the measure was defeated in the House through lack of support by the President and the Democratic Party which controlled the House. (January 12, 1915). Only thirty-two per cent of the Democrats voted for the measure, while sixty-two per cent of the Republicans voted for it. If as great a proportion of Democrats as Republicans had voted for the amendment at this time, it would have passed. Without stronger support from the Democrats the vote of every other member of the House could not have passed it.

In this session the Democrats still refused to allow the measure to be brought up in the Senate and the President continued to refuse support.

During the 64th Congress the Democrats, who again controlled both Houses, refused to bring the suffrage measure up and the President still continued to deny it his support.

President Wilson's second Administration opened with an even blacker record.

During the first session (the 65th Congress), both the House and Senate, which were again controlled by the Democrats, refused to take action on the amendment. Appointees of the Administration during this session unlawfully arrested two hundred and eighteen women representing twenty-six states of the Union and imprisoned ninety-seven for terms from three days to seven months when they attempted to keep the question of suffrage and the Democratic opposition to that measure before the public.

When arrests and imprisonments failed to stop the petitioning of the suffragists at the White House, jail and workhouse officials under supervision of Administration appointees attempted to terrorize suffrage prisoners by subjecting them to insults and brutalities.

In the second session the suffrage amendment when passed by the House received only fifty per cent of the Democratic votes, while the Republicans caucused for it and eighty-three per cent of them voted for it. In the Senate no move has been made by the Democrats for its passage, although Republican senators, notably the Republican leader, Senator Gallinger, have made speeches calling for its immediate passage.

Suffragists cannot insist too strongly that if the Democratic Party wishes to appeal to women it must take the lead in extending their political freedom rather than continue its past position of neglect, opposition and even persecution, and its present position of halting unreadiness to take any step forward until driven to it.

Republican Leaders Press for Vote on Suffrage

THE protests of Senators Calder, of New York, Smoot, of Utah, and Shafroth, of Colorado, this week, Wednesday, March 13, in the Senate on behalf of the passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment make it plain that the Republican side of the Senate is determined to bring the suffrage amendment to an immediate vote. Should there be defeat by delay, implied Senator Smoot, that defeat will lie at the doors of the Democratic Party, since more than three-fourths of the Republicans are in favor of the measure. Senator Smoot reminded his Democratic colleagues that a scant two-thirds of the Democratic Senate was all that was needed to pass the suffrage measure, and hinted that if they refused to muster this support the responsibility must be theirs.

Senator Calder, of New York, interrupted procedure to make his appeal:

"MR. President, the civilized nations of the earth today are joined in the great struggle which it is hoped will forever banish autocracy and the force of militarism. Men and women are ready, as they have never been ready before in history, to give themselves, their life's blood, the things they hold nearest and dearest, for a cause which is greater than personal gain—a cause which means freedom to the world.

"Those of us who have had convictions before and have been willing to see others work while we stood quietly aside or busied ourselves with other affairs, realize now that we have a duty, a great duty, which must be performed by sending hundreds of thousands of our young manhood to fight on the other side of the ocean.

"Here in the United States another fight is going forward; a lesser fight, to be sure, and one in which no blood is shed, and still one which is linked irrevocably and indisputably with the fight for democracy which is being waged across the seas. I refer to the struggle for the enfranchisement of women. The final step, as far as federal action is concerned, I am sure will culminate in success during the present session.

"Never before in the history of our country was conscience so necessary to the world; and even if it were not the right of women, even if every phase of our economic and industrial life did not call for the giving to her of the right to vote, I should still say that it is our highest duty to bestow on her the suffrage, that we may add to the conscience of the vote at a time when democracy is fighting for its life—at a time when we need, more than we have ever needed before, a sense of moral values in settling the questions that are to affect civilization for generations to come.

THERE had to be an American Revolution and the various experiments with government on the part of the Colonies, in order that democracy should be a fact; and there had to be a land professing liberty before there could be a truly free people.

Important as was the Revolution of 1776, it was not more important than the revolution of the first 40 years of the last century, when the property qualification was slowly removed and suffrage was extended to men without regard to their wealth.

"Men said then, in discussing the granting of suffrage to those who had no property, 'that they were not prepared, that the common people were uninformed, and that it was a dangerous experiment.'

"Incidentally it was a man from the disfranchised class, a poor boy who came to New York with but a few dollars in his pocket, Horace Greeley, who affected more than any other individual in the country the vote that through the election of Abraham Lincoln led to the emancipation of the slave. Rhodes, the historian, tells us that possibly one-half of those who voted for Lincoln had probably at one time or another come under the influence of Horace Greeley, a single personal influence such as this country had never seen, an influence that was used always for democracy, an influence that came purely out of democracy, the greatest single influence in the freeing of the slaves, the third great triumph of democracy in this country.

"It is interesting, too, that though he lived in a time when the woman's rights movement was considered a jest, and he died long before it had assumed serious proportions, Horace Greeley battled with the same earnestness and wrote with the same genius in behalf of the rights of woman that had distinguished his wonderful fight for abolition and for a more democratic country.

"The triumph of American independence affected what had been but a part of a nation, the freeing of the slave affected a race while the freeing of the women affects all humanity.

"THERE are those who claim that this is no time to consider the question of woman suffrage; but the question of suffrage at this time is not only a right to women, but it is also a question of war-time efficiency for a country struggling in the throes of this great world war. . . .

"That women who have the vote use it is evinced by the fact that in no suffrage state has suffrage ever been regretted or revoked after it once was given to women; that in every suffrage state labor legislation has advanced, not in tremendous, overwhelming strides, perhaps, but yet with a steady and parallel growth in each state, which shows that the women who have the vote use it to the best of their ability, use it to help conditions in the home, in the school, in the moral life of the community, in those developments of community life which are particularly women's sphere.

"I have not always been in favor of woman suffrage, but have insisted that every opportunity should be given for an expression of opinion on the subject. It has seemed to me that when the women of the nation really desired the right to vote the men would give it to them. In my opinion, that time has now arrived, and I have no doubt that if the subject was fairly presented a majority of our women would be overwhelmingly in favor of having the franchise. . . .

"PERHAPS no more decisive evidence of the fact that the vote for the suffrage amendment in New York state was a patriotic one can be given than the soldier vote cast in the camps of the country. This was 26,664 in the affirmative to 15,760 in the negative, a majority of nearly 11,000. I submit, Mr. President, that the result in New York state on this question was obtained because the women of New York convinced the men that they wanted the vote and possessed every qualification for it.

"Those of us who believe in democracy believe that when, in a time which brings into play the most serious and honest impulse and thought of an entire people, there arises a greatly preponderating opinion in favor of a particular measure it is safe to accept the conclusion thus reached as fundamentally sound and as one that will stand the test of experience. So I feel justified in saying that the conclusion reached in other warring nations, and particularly in the great conservative state of New York, in favor of granting woman suffrage is almost conclusive evidence both of what will be done and what ought to be done in this matter. As the war prepared the way for the settlement of this issue abroad, almost certainly the war is preparing the way with us and, I believe, with the same result. . . .

Let me earnestly solicit the support of the Republicans of the Senate for this amendment. "The states where suffrage has been granted women are in the main Republican. When the vote was taken in the House of Representatives on this question, five sixths of the Republican membership voted for it, and at the recent meeting of the Republican National Committee at St. Louis the action of these Representatives was unanimously approved. . . ."

IT was at this moment that Senator Smoot interrupted to conclusively prove that it was not the Republican Party that was preventing consideration of the suffrage measure:

"Perhaps it would be well to say that I am positive that there are over three-fourths of the Republican members of the Senate who, when an opportunity is given, will vote for the woman suffrage amendment to the Constitution. I am not going to ask that three-fourths of our Democratic friends vote for the amendment, but I do not have to ask that, nor do I have to ask that even two-thirds of their membership vote for it; but if they will give something approaching two-thirds of their voting strength for the woman suffrage amendment it can carry in the Senate of the United States and may be passed at any time."

Concluded on Page 11

Spirited National Suffrage Meetings in the East

Mrs. F. R. Hazard

THE demand for the immediate passage of the suffrage amendment through the Senate continues to come in from every section of the country. Through the brisk activity of Mrs. F. R. Hazard, Vice-Chairman of the Woman's Party of New York, the Federation of Farmers of New York State very definitely rebuked Senator Wadsworth—in his stand on suffrage—and the rebuke had an added sting in that the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions which put the demand for action on suffrage through was Senator Wadsworth's own farm superintendent, Mr. Fraser. The big farmers' convention was held in Syracuse. It represents the demand of 250,000 farmers, and has a distinct political power and purpose.

The suffrage resolution which Mrs. Hazard asked consideration for was presented by Grant Hitchings, a famous apple grower of New York State. Among the signers to the resolution was Mrs. Florence Knapp, an important member in the grange political activities of the state, a woman who has been country school superintendent, and is now active in the food administration work of New York state and organizer and leader of the Home Economics Department of Syracuse University.

The resolution called for the passage of the amendment on definite grounds, "on behalf of the economic interests of the country," and was passed unanimously.

THE demand for a change of position on the part of Senator Wadsworth continues. The *Elmira Advertiser* sums up his position definitely following meetings of Woman's Party speakers in that section who outlined the situation in the Senate:

"Senator Wadsworth and Mrs. Wadsworth have been conspicuous in their opposition to woman suffrage. Wadsworth is between the devil and the deep blue sea. If he fails to vote for woman suffrage he will be out of harmony with the times, and if he does vote for it he will have to leave home.

"The Republicans of New York state have indorsed woman suffrage in their platform utterances, and they have passed resolutions through the Legislature this year to the same effect. Wadsworth will be out of line with his party if he fails to support the Anthony amendment next week, but the party and not Wadsworth will have to suffer the consequences, as he does not come up for re-election for two years, while the party must make peace with the new voters this fall."

Definite agitation continues in the district centers of the state, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Elmyra and other cities. In Buffalo Woman's Party headquarters have been opened at 50 Niagara street where the national situation is being cleverly kept before the women voters, who are making the rooms a club.

The headquarters will be in general charge of the three Buffalo Congressional district committees of which Mrs. Frederick W. Kendall, Mrs. R. M. Fotheringham and Mrs. O. R. Preston are the chairmen. The special committee for maintenance of headquarters had a house warming last week, at which the speakers were Mrs. William Hutton Blauvelt of Syracuse, legislative chairman of upper New York state for the National Woman's Party, and Miss Elsie Hill, who spoke on the "National Party System."

IN addition to attempting to bring pressure on Senator Wadsworth through the Republican County Committees of New York, petitions are also being circulated. In Rochester last week a conference was called by Mrs. Frederick Will, acting congressional district chairman of the Woman's Party, at which Mrs. Hutton Blauvelt, of Syracuse; Miss Elsie Hill, of New York; Miss Sarah Brewster and Mrs. Helen Probst Abbott were among those present. James L. Hotchkiss, chairman of the Republican county committee, is taking the demands of the Woman's Party as to Senator Wadsworth's attitude before the next session of the general Republican committee.

In the meantime circulation of the following petition throughout the Districts will continue:

"As voters in New York state we request that you vote yes on the joint resolution to submit to the Legislatures of the several states the Susan B. Anthony suffrage amendment, which, if ratified, would safeguard throughout this nation the principle of self-government which New York state by an overwhelming majority of its electorate has secured within its own borders.

"We hold that negative vote on this question, from either of New York's representatives in the United States Senate would be a violation of public trust."

IN New Jersey Mrs. Helena Hill Weed is giving a series of meetings at which her lantern slide pictures of the suffrage pickets are being shown. These slides that so concretely tell the story of the Government opposition of last summer will be taken to other states following the New Jersey lectures.

Under the chairmanship of Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins the newly appointed Senator, David Baird, is learning that the women of New Jersey will not be satisfied with anything less than active national suffrage support in the Senate. Even at Palm Beach Mr. Baird was reminded of the suffrage amendment; a deputation of women led by Mrs. Hopkins is about to put him on record in regard to his attitude.

One of New Jersey's suffrage pickets, Miss Julia Hurlbert, and Miss Margaret Fotheringham, of Buffalo, following the successful passage of the suffrage bill through the Senate will fight for democracy in France:

Miss Fotheringham has enlisted in the Red Cross, and started on a special course of training at Bellevue Hospital. At the end of three months she expects to go to France.

Miss Fotheringham is the plucky Buffalo teacher who was dismissed from her position on account of serving a sixty-day sentence at Occoquan as a protest for liberty. She was arrested on September 4. Her case against the Buffalo officials is now in the hands of Dudley Field Malone, who has taken an appeal to State Commissioner of Education John H. Finley.

Miss Julia Hurlbert, who represented New Jersey at Occoquan last summer, expects to go to France soon as a canteen worker for the Young Men's Christian Association.

NATIONAL suffrage activity in Connecticut is taking the form of a series of mass metings that are reshaping public opinion. Last week Mrs. W. D. Ascough spoke before the New Haven Council of Jewish Women, which sent strong protests to the President and to the Connecticut Senators; Miss Lucy Burns and Mrs. William Kent spoke at the Taft Hotel, New Haven; and Miss Burns and Mrs. Ascough held an organization meeting at Milford where a new district branch of the Woman's Party was formed.

Miss Mabel Vernon and Miss Anne Martin replaced Mr. Dudley Field Malone at his New Haven mass meeting, owing to his illness. The meeting was a great success. Mr. Malone will speak in Bridgeport Saturday, March 16. His other New England meetings are in Boston and Portland, Maine.

The following women were elected as officers of the Milford, Connecticut Branch: Chairman, Mrs. Lilian L. Vose; vice-chairmen, Mrs. Hattie Chatfield, Mrs. T. T. Chattaway, Miss G. Gifford, Miss Bernice Nettleton; secretary and treasurer, Miss Adanois Bailey; members of the state committee, Mrs. A. J. Martin, Miss Helene Y. Putney, Mrs. Z. G. Nettleton.

Anne Martin to be Honored by National Executive Board

THE spirit of the National Woman's Party itself will dominate at the farewell supper which the Executive Board is giving to Miss Anne Martin, the National Vice-Chairman of the Woman's Party April 2, just before she returns West to take up her campaign for election to the Senate to replace the late Senator Newlands. Miss Martin has become one of the well loved members of the Woman's Party. There will be intimacy as well as brilliancy about the big farewell which will try to crowd all of Miss Martin's friends and fellow members into the drawingrooms and ballroom of the new Lafayette Square headquarters of the Woman's Party.

THE banquet for Miss Martin will be the first large social affair which has been held in the new headquarters, now being quickly transformed into a place of dignity and beauty. The large drawingrooms and ballroom, done in ivory and pale gold, will be finished just in time for the farewell, which will also be a housewarming for the new headquarters of the National Woman's Party, the center from which the country-wide ratification campaign will be conducted.

The members of the Executive Committee who are honoring Miss Martin are: Miss Alice Paul, Miss Mabel Vernon, Miss Mary Gertrude Fendall, Mrs. Robert Baker, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. John Winters Brannan, Miss Lucy Burns, Mrs. Gilson Gardner, Mrs. Thomas N. Hepburn, Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, Mrs. Donald R. Hooker, Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Miss Doris Stevens, Miss Maud Younger and Mrs. John Rogers, Jr.

Mrs. John C. Edwards

Mrs. John C. Edwards, of Boston, one of the Massachusetts leaders, who initiated the big farewell and who is giving all her time to carrying out the details, is vice-chairman of the committee in charge of arrangements. Among the members of the committee are Mrs. Henry Atwater, Mrs. John Jay White, Mrs. Robert Baker, Mrs. Richard Wainwright, Mrs. S. B. M. Young, Miss Grace Needham, Mrs. William Kent, Mrs. W. Thompson Burch, Mrs. Thomas Chadbourne, Mrs. Avery Coonley, Mrs. James H. McBride, Mrs. A. D. Van Cleve.

Among those present will be not only brilliant speakers, representing many sections of the country, but the State Chairmen of the National Woman's Party and the State Executive committees. Leaders from many states have already wired acceptances. Not only have many states reserved state tables, but press men have asked to be present as friends, not historians. The big press party table will be filled with the correspondents from many city papers—the men and women who have seen the Woman's Party within five years grow from a tiny group to a nation-wide organization; who have watched the Woman's Party through a summer of Party persecution to the near victory of the present. Among these "veteran" friends of the press is, of course, Gilson Gardner.

MRS. Robert Baker is chairman of the program committee, and has announced that one of the pleasant features of the supper will be the singing of Miss Vida Milholland, of New York, who will sing the new suffrage song, "Alive!" recently written for this ballad by Miss Beulah Amidon. This will be the first singing of the new words to the prison song which has become so popular among suffragists. Miss Grace Needham is acting as chairman of the supper committee, with Mrs. John C. Edwards in charge of decorations. The decorations promise to be unusual and lovely, with spring blossoms in purple, white and gold, the party colors, used with charming effect against the white and gold background of the rooms.

Republican Leaders Press for Vote

Concluded from Page 9

SENATOR Shafroth bore final testimony for the state of Colorado, saying:

"By the adoption of woman suffrage we have had a splendid element added to the body politic of our state, which always votes in behalf of good legislation. On all occasions you will find that whenever a moral question arises the woman is upon the right side. Woman suffrage has a tendency to make better politics; to make better nominations; to make better laws. It can not be possible, when we take into the political system of our national government our mothers, our sisters, our wives, and our daughters that we are introducing an element that will be a detriment to good government. In fact, it has been a most excellent addition in behalf of good government, and I have no doubt that in New York it will prove, as it has proved in the state of Colorado, to be one of the most valuable reform measures that has ever been incorporated into the constitution of our state."

After these warnings the Senate resumed their discussion of agricultural appropriations. The immediate consideration of the suffrage amendment looms just ahead, predict politicians.

Susan B. Anthony

By John D. Barry

In the S. F. Bulletin, February

AT this moment I am looking at two photographs, one quaint and old-fashioned, of a young woman with a mild and beautiful face and with hair worn simply over her ears, the other of a woman of eighty, strong, benevolent, the jaw more pronounced, spectacles over the eyes, the gray hair worn simply over the ears, They both reflect a fine nature. The first makes the second all the more impressive. Together they seem to say: "Here is what the years can do when they are well spent."

The face of the older woman I have been carefully studying for some betrayal of bitterness as a result of long disappointment. But there is none. The features are gentle and benignant. The mouth is humorous and kind. The whole expression is of a noble serenity. The jaw suggests the will that kept effort going through a long life with never a let-up, never a faltering, in spite of criticism, resentment, abuse and ridicule.

IF Susan B. Anthony were alive now she would be entering her ninety-ninth year. And she would have the happiness of seeing a prophecy that she made many years ago apparently on the way to fulfillment. When she picked 1920 as the year when the women of this country would have the vote she made a nice calculation. The chances are that she hoped it would come sooner. She allowed liberally for those slow processes of minds controlled by prejudice. When, at the age of 86, she died she knew that woman suffrage had passed beyond the stage where it could be laughed out of the way. It had entered the realm of serious discussion. It was winning success after success. Now it looks as if the federal amendment would pass the Senate some time next month and would be ratified by the state legislatures early enough to enable women throughout the country to vote at the next Presidential election.

Having a great cause to live for can make a happy life. But it can also make a life full of turbulence. It takes a very exceptional nature to meet the turbulence without irritation. Miss Anthony probably owed a good deal to her Quaker ancestry. And in her years of striving she must have had impressed on her again and again the need of self-control and patience. She had to work against one of the most powerful forces in life, the profound conviction on the part of men that they were by nature superior to women. She knew how this theory involved the men of a free republic in absurd contradictions; but she must also have known that contradictions were an almost inevitable expression of human nature. "We can't expect men to be walking consistencies," Williams James used to say, meaning by the word "men" all mankind.

MISS Anthony was drawn into her public work by her interest in prohibition. She quickly perceived that she could not accomplish much without the vote and that women who felt as she did in regard to prohibition were virtually helpless till they could actually function as citizens. So she proceeded to devote to suffrage all her energy. At a time when traveling in this country was even harder than it is now and when accommodations were poor she made strenuous tours in state after state. She was one of the first American women who tried to improve conditions for working women. She fought for the rights of women in their own property and in their own children. During the Civil War she struggled devotedly for emancipation of slaves. After the war she tried to keep the word "male" out of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, enfranchising the negro. But the politicians paid no attention. They kept asserting, "This is the negro's hour," meaning that it was the hour of the male negro. The word "male" was written into the amendment three times.

IT was in Rochester, New York, in 1872, that Miss Anthony and other women, in defiance of authority, succeeded in getting themselves registered and in voting. There is a tradition that when she was found guilty and fined one hundred dollars and costs the Statue of Justice in the courthouse fell. Perhaps it did. Herbert Spencer says the wonder is that coincidences don't occur oftener. Ida Husted Harper, in her history of the fight for woman suffrage, says that from this time "the question of woman suffrage was lifted from one of grievances into one of constitutional law." But what is more important was that, in spite of the immense advertising it secured, it could not break down obstinacy. In fact obstinacy is not wholly broken down yet. It is only a very few years ago that a distinguished congressman said to a suffrage worker who called at his office in the House and found him reading a newspaper: "I can't talk with you about that now. See my secretary." But this kind of rebuff was mild in comparison with the insults endured by Miss Anthony.

Mrs. Harper says that Miss Anthony was a non-resistant. But like many non-resistants, she never accepted defeat. She has been called "The Napoleon of the woman suffrage movement" and "The Gladstone among women," and she has been compared with Lincoln. Some day she will probably take her place in history among the great humanitarians.

To the Generation Knocking at the Door

By John Davidson

BREAK, break it open, let the knocker rust;
Consider no "shalt not" and no man's "must."
And, being entered, boldly take the lead,
Setting aside tradition, custom, creed;
Nor weigh the balance of the huckster's beam,
Declare your hardiest thought, your proudest dream.
Await no summons, laugh at all rebuff,
High hearts and youth are destiny enough.
The mystery and power enshrined in you
Are old as time and as the moment new,
And none but you can know what part you play;
Nor can you tell until you make assay,
For this alone, this always, will succeed:
The miracle and magic of the deed.

Comments of the Press

The Lady from Nevada's Hat is in the Ring

MISS Anne Martin wants to be the next United States Senator from Nevada. She announces her candidacy with all the sang-froid of a seasoned campaigner, and sets forth her claims for election with considerable political sagacity. Any mere male candidate would better look out. She is no mean antagonist.

Miss Martin is not content with the argument that she ought to be elected because she is a woman. It is true she sets forth that aspect of the case with convincing logic. . . .

But Miss Martin does not rest her case here. She sets forth four problems of which she has made a special study and in the solution of which she believes that she can be of service. They are the development of the land in the interest of the people, the conservation of water, the elimination of long established discrimination against Nevada in railway freight rates, and the protection by federal agencies of seasonal farm labor and its transfer from region to region in the interest both of the farmer and the laborer.

Spoken like a man, Miss Martin. What is more, spoken like a man of ripe intelligence, of fine public spirit and of sound common sense. A few more senators like that would be very useful on the floor and in the committee rooms of the senior house of Congress. More power to the lady from Nevada in the "spirited fight" she promises to wage.—*New York Sun, March 6, 1918*

The End in Sight

WITH the capture of that sturdy old bulwark of Republicanism, Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, it ought to be only a dress parade from now on for Miss Suffrage.—*New York World, March 2, 1918.*

A Parallel

IN the "Daily Express" of December 12, Lord Peel is reported to have said, on moving the first reading of the Franchise Bill in the House of Lords: *"The newly enfranchised woman springs from the ribs of man."* That is, no doubt, a most self-satisfying point of view. But the ordinary woman today considers that the "newly enfranchised woman springs from" nothing in the world but the Militant Suffragette's Campaign, fought inch by inch against diabolical vested interests, and in face of brutal cruelties during the seven years preceding 1914 (indirectly, of course, to the magnificent work of the pioneer women during the last 50 years). The Militant Suffragettes had by 1914, won very much more than the Parliamentary Vote, and it only remained for the Government to find some way to climb down at all suitable with their supposed dignity—hence the most amusing anxiety of Mr. Walter Long, a few days ago, to carefully explain that women were receiving their enfranchisement for their wonderful behaviour during the war, and *in no way owing to agitation!—December and January 1918 Suffragette News Sheet, London.*

Suffrage Gains in the South

THE passage of the prohibition amendment has practically ended all objection on the state's right ground, and the publication of statistics proving that the enfranchisement of white women will decrease the proportion of the colored vote throughout the South, has removed all fear of aggravating this electoral problem.

Senator Vardaman, of Mississippi, gives as one of his reasons for supporting suffrage that it will help solve the race problem. He says:

"I believe the influence at the ballot box will save the world from destruction. Instead of equal suffrage complicating the race problem, I believe that women will help us solve that difficult question in the South."

Senator France, of Maryland, states: "I am in favor of the suffrage amendment and I think most Republicans are. The Republican Party stands as the progressive party of the country and therefore is in favor of this progressive movement. I hope a sufficient number of Democrats will come out in favor of this amendment in order to assure its passage at this time."

Senator Sheppard, of Texas, answers the traditional states' rights argument. "I am in favor of this suffrage amendment because I believe with President Wilson that it is an act of right and justice to the women of this country and the world. I am in favor of the amendment because it is a vital principle of the Democratic party that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. I favor the submission of the federal amendment because the states created the constitution and have the right to change it when change in their judgment becomes necessary. I favor its submission because I believe in the right to petition—the right to appeal for redress of grievances to the tribunal having the power to act.

"The Democratic Party will be true to its historic principles in supporting the submission of this amendment, because it enables the states to exercise the right to mold the constitution, and because it vindicates the right of petition and the sacred doctrine of government by the consent of the governed."

Senator Randsell, of Louisiana, declared himself emphatically in favor. "I am so heartily in favor of this amendment that the longer I live the more convinced I am that it should be passed by this Congress. I think the Democratic Party ought to do all it can to shove it through and as for myself I certainly will do all I can to assist its passage."

Senator McKellar, of Tennessee, says: "I am in favor of the amendment, and will do all I can to support it. I think you will win."

Senator Robinson, of Arkansas, is one of the Southerners eager to see the South strongly support the amendment. He stated recently, "I am heartily in favor of the amendment and will do anything I can to help its passage."—*Tampa (Fla.) Times, February 25, 1918.*

What Mr. Malone Started

IN his letter to President Wilson, announcing his resignation, Mr. Malone reviewed his campaign for Mr. Wilson in the suffrage states in the fall of 1916.

Many things have happened since that letter was written. The pickets whom Dudley Malone defended, accomplished what they set out to accomplish—President Wilson gave his support to the Anthony amendment and the House adopted the resolution for it. Both the Democratic and the Republican national committees have endorsed the amendment. New York state has given the vote to women. And the United States Senate will soon act upon the amendment, and it is believed, favorably.

And in the meantime, Dudley Malone is devoting his time and his powers to the big cause. He is man enough to know that in giving this service he is working for a genuine "democracy" as well as for genuine justice.—*Miami (Fla.) Metropolis, March 2, 1918.*

A Man

IT is rather queer that practically the deciding vote for woman's rights was cast by a representative named Mann.—*Columbia (S. C.) State, January 12, 1918.*

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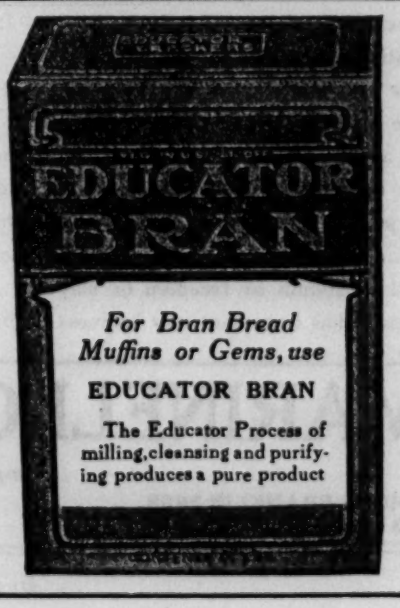

The Senate's Plain Duty

IN all probability the suffrage amendment will come to a vote in the United States Senate some time this week, and unless the Senate is entirely bereft of a sense of justice and fair play, to say nothing of political acumen; if it really believes in the practice as well as the theory of democracy at home as well as abroad; if it is aware of popular sentiment and the trend of the times, it will give the amendment the necessary three-fourths majority.—*Dayton Journal, February 24, 1918.*

Democratic Suicide

REPRESENTATIVE Cantrill, of Kentucky, sees political suicide in opposition. "For the Southern Democrats in Congress to say to the millions of patriotic women that suffrage shall not be given them would bring down upon our heads such condemnation from the suffrage states that we would be driven from power." Many a Southern Congressman will feel between two fires. The congressional elections are coming, and he must please his constituents. On the other hand, if his party offends the women voters of the North, the next Congress will be Republican, he will lose his committee control, and he will see imminent Democratic defeat in the Presidential election of 1920. The dilemma forces him to take a broader view of the question than if he regarded himself simply as the spokesman of his own small district.—*New York Post, January 7, 1918.*

Bring Out that Amendment

THE United States Senate is keen to play little nasty, peanut politics but it's different when it comes to handling a political measure upon which the nation's sincerity and honesty as a genuine democracy depend.

We refer to the burial of the equal suffrage amendment in that body. Weeks ago, the house voted for submission of that amendment, but it has hardly been mentioned in the Senate, since. But there has been plenty of senatorial howling for sacrifice and labor by the women to further the nation's business.

How can we consistently and conscientiously engage in bleeding and paying for more of equal rights and liberty in other nations, when our own nation is "half free and half slave?" And isn't the hypocrisy of the thing emphasized by the fact that our highest legislative body has gone to sleep over the question of freedom or slavery? That the Senate has important war business on hand is no excuse for a body that has devoted a solid month of its time to playing miserable little party politics. If the women of this country, who are called upon to work, sacrifice and suffer for democracy, should become as foolish and indifferent as the United States Senate, we'd soon see the finish of all democracy.—*Greenville (S. C.) Daily Piedmont, February 23, 1918.*

Victor Murdock Says So

"THE man who votes against the amendment today is absolutely unworthy of the present and is bound to the past.

"To be consistent, he ought also to vote appropriations for bows and arrows and chariots for the army—galleys for the navy, and bleeding cups for the medical corps.

"The past is dead, and so are its problems. The present is big and throbbing and molten.

"Whatever is poured out of the cauldron of war for the world, woman will shape the mold—the future rules and regulations of organized society—equally with man.

"She now has and has long had the responsibilities of government.

"Of course she should have its privileges. This is the call of the hour. It sounds round the world. England has heard it, and Russia.

"It is inconceivable that any one claiming to think in terms of this century in this, the first democracy of the world, should turn a deaf ear to it.

"Indeed, opposition to the amendment today is a species of indefensible perversity."—*Victor Murdock, in Washington (D. C) Times, January 10, 1918.*

They Never Apologize

THOSE silly newspaper paragraphers who have declared that the suffrage pickets were demanding that President Wilson do something impossible for him to do—direct action upon the suffrage amendment—have had no explanation to make for their idiotic assertions.—*Miami (Fla.) Daily Metropolis, January 17.*

Congress Must Wake Up

WHY should congressmen be the last to realize that the United States is at war? The capitol is agitated over suffrage. It is a foregone conclusion that nation-wide suffrage is a certainty in the near future. Why not put it through now and clear the way for war business? —*Denver Express, January 8, 1918.*

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List of Contributions from March 2 Through March 9, 1918

Contributions made to National Headquarters:

Per Mrs. Kent's Committee:	
Mrs. George H. Day	25.00
Mrs. A. H. Bright	25.00
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Mrs. Alden Potter	25.00
Mrs. H. F. Hall	5.00
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Per Miss Doris Stevens:	
Colonel William B Thompson	10,000.00
Mrs. Agnes B. Leach	500.00
Mrs. William Colt	5.00
Mr. John Pries	5.00
Per Miss Clara Louise Rowe:	
Mrs. J. A. McNulty	5.00
Mrs. George Pflaster	5.00
Mrs. Elizabeth T. C. Jenkins	52.50
Mrs. Florence Burt	1.00
Miss Stephanie Levert	5.00
Mrs. John Rogers, Jr.	10.00
Mrs. J. E. Chadbourn	5.00
Collections	94.78
Membership Fees	15.75
Total collected by National Headquarters	11,485.03
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	308,644.54
Total collected by National Headquarters through March 9, 1918	$320,129.57

Contributions made to Delaware Headquarters.

Mrs. A. D. Warner	5.00
Mrs. W. K. duPont	200.00
Mrs. Sallie T. Ginns	30.00

Contributions made to Maine Headquarters:

Collection at Miss Vernon's Meeting	10.00
Mrs. S. A. Stevens	5.00
Mrs. Widdell	5.00
Mrs. Robert Treat Whitehouse	6.00
Mrs. Frederick Freeman	5.00
Mrs. Horace Neal	5.00
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Mrs. George A. Wyer	5.00
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Mrs. Blanche E. Thomas	2.00
Mrs. Marie Robinson	25.00
Mr. E. L. Sickmon	2.00
Miss Marion Whitney	2.00
Mrs. William Blauvelt	59.00
Mrs. Frederick Hazard	10.00
Mrs. John Winters Brannan	5.00
Mrs. L. C. Ryce	5.00
Miss Bertha Belford	1.00
Mrs. Henry Butterworth	1.00
Mrs. Russell Ford	5.00
Total collected by Branches	491.50
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	50,761.95
Total collected by Branches through March 9, 1918	$ 51,253.45
Grand Total	$371,383.02
Deduction: Transferred from Branch Headquarters to National Headquarters	2,750.50
Grand Net Total	$368,632.52

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